



In Kiev, at a friendly match between the home team, Dynamo, and Toulouse (France), the Kievans won 1-0.

CHESS 'CROMN', THE PRICE OF A MOVE

(Continued from page 1)

tion of this century and was later the venue for many international and all-Union tournaments. In May 1948, Mikhail Botvinnik was proclaimed world chess champion here. He was the first Soviet Grandmaster to be awarded this title. In April 1975, Anatoly Karpov was crowned world champion in the 14th world championship.

The men's title will go to the first to win six games in a row. Draws are not included, and the number of games is limited. Even the contenders themselves do not know when the match will end. Carri Kasparov says that they will play approximately 28 games.

In the words of Anatoly Karpov, this will be "the youngest match in history". And, indeed, the world champion is only 33 while the contender is 21.

The loads in chess grow with every passing year, said the champion on the eve of the match. The Grandmasters of the older generation find it more difficult to bear the modern strains, and they're slightly short of stamina. This is one of the main reasons why they drop out of the competition earlier than the younger contenders.

Being rather young, Kasparov achieved higher results than many before him, the world champion remarked. Younger chess players did enter for the elimination contests, yet no one has ever played a match with a world champion.

It will be recalled that the two con-

tenders played three games with each other, drawing in all three.

The champion's seconds are International Grandmasters Yuri Balashov and Igor Zaitsev, who were his seconds at previous matches in Bagin and Merano. Acting as Kasparov's seconds are Master Alexander Nikillo and International Grandmaster Gennady Timoshchenko.

The chief referee at the match is the Yugoslav Grandmaster Svetozar Gligoric.

Chiburdanidze-Levitina

Unlike the Moscow contest, the women's match has a limited number of games — 16. If the score is 11-5, Chiburdanidze retains her title, while Levitina has to score eight and a half points to win the title.

There is the 22nd match in the history of chess. The first game will be played on September 11 in the Palace of Young Pioneers in Volgograd, which is not accidental either. Chess among children is very popular in this city on the Volga.

Chiburdanidze's seconds are International Grandmaster Gennady Kuzmin and International Master Sergei Yuliev, and Levitina's — Master Alexei Veronin and International Master Andrei Kharitonov.

The chief arbiter is International Master Yaroslav Salfar of Czechoslovakia.

The time for forecasts is over and done with. Today the chess fans are riveted to what happens on the chess boards.

FIGURE-SKATERS' FIRST TRIALS

Although the summer athletics season is in full swing, those who practise winter sports are already completing preparations for the post-Olympic season. They are organizing training sessions, demonstrating performances and contests. Trial contests have already been held by figure skaters who are hopefuls for the USSR national team. The figure-skating pairs were trained at the Olympic athletic base in the town of Novogorsk, near Moscow; the dancing duets in Kharkov, and single skaters in the city of Zaporozhye in the Ukraine. At the end of September, all the hopefuls will gather in Kharkov to show their new programmes.

Fans of figure skating are certainly interested in those who stand a chance to be in the USSR national team. Compared with the Olympic season, this composition has undergone slight changes, due to the fact that changes among the leaders in the national team took place

about two years ago. The only figure skater who has so far completed her appearances in the prize-winner of the world and European championships Yelena Vedolozova of Moscow.

In the pair skating, the main hopes in the USSR team are the Olympic champions Yelena Vlova and Oleg Vasilyev. Both at home and in the international arena, their main rivals are the 1984 Olympic bronze medalists Larisa Seliznyova and Oleg Makarov.

In the solo skating, the season starts with favourites Natalia Bestemianova and Andrei Bukin, silver medalists at the world, Olympic and European championships. The "discoveries" of the past season were Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko whose debut at the Olympic Games brought them bronze medals.

In men's singles Alexander Fadeyev, bronze medalist of the world championship is train-

ing to represent the USSR in major international competitions; among women Olympic hopefuls Kira Ivanova and silver medalist of the world championship Anna Kostomarov are making serious preparations.

We have mentioned only some of today's favourites in Soviet figure skating. Also full of hopes to declare themselves at the start of the new four-year period are many other skating pairs, dancing duets and representatives of solo skating.

Skating fans will see all the USSR team at the 19th International "Moscow News" competition which will take place on December 5-9, this year on ice at Luzhiki's Palace of Sport in Moscow.

This contest will be one of the main stages in the selection of skaters for the European championship in Cologne, Germany, to be held on February 7-13 and the world championship in Tokyo, due to take place on March 5-10.

Soviet women win pentathlon events

Double success has been achieved by Soviet women athletes at the world pentathlon championship (held specially for women) in the Danish capital of Copenhagen. Svetlana Yukosheva won the individual event with 5,481 points. She also won together with her teammates in the Soviet team event, scoring 15,329 points.

SWEDES

USA (3), Canada (3), Sweden (2) and Czechoslovakia and West Germany both having 1 point.

The fourth and fifth rounds will be played on September 8 and 10.

SENSATIONAL

The Swedish ice-hockey players beat Canada 4-2 in a Canada Cup match in Vancouver, producing the event's main sensation.

The USSR entered the semifinals with its 6 points after three rounds followed by the

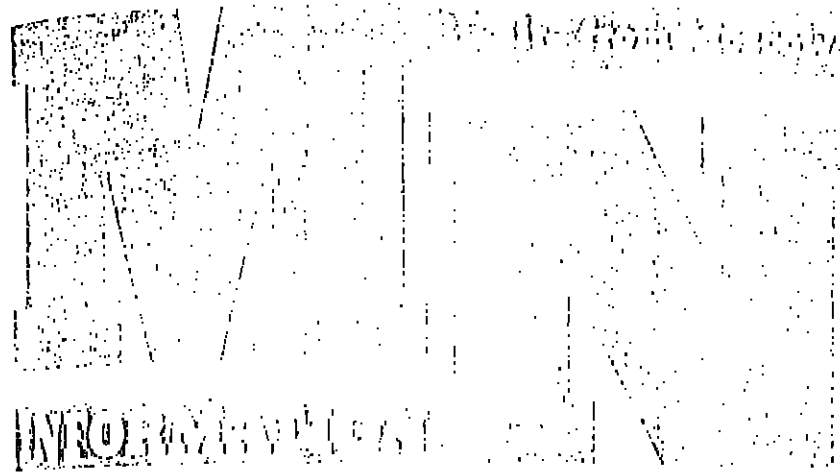
Sergei Bershov: Preparing for a new ascent

Sergei Bershov, 36, was one of the Soviet mountaineers who recently climbed Mount Everest.

I am certain that there is no man on Earth, having been to Nepal, would not want to go back at least just once, says he. The shining tops of the Himalayas are unforgettable. I will go again very shortly, because a group of Soviet mountaineers is planning to climb Mount Everest one more time, taking a new route. Preparations for the ascent have already begun.



Sergei Bershov.



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It is only possible to deal with the socialist world on equal grounds

The statement was made in the head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry delegation to the CPSU Central Committee Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. He was addressing a special meeting dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the revolution in Bulgaria.

Socialist countries have high goodwill and resolve to engage in constructive dialogue on key international issues, including the most urgent problems of the day — cessation of arms race, particularly in Europe. And if understanding prevails on the part of the world in our times, it is possible to deal with the world on equal grounds, said Gorbachev, making a turning point in the development of international relations.

The head of the Soviet delegation said that the sliding of the world towards a nuclear catastrophe can be stopped. It is now important to repulse the forces of the system of socialism, internationalism and workers' movements, and anti-imperialist, anti-war forces of all the peoples. The world does not want to live in a state of permanent tension and fear by American imperialism. It is necessary to move to a system of realism, common sense and businesslike interest in the solution of tasks.



Casting lots was one of the intriguing opening moments in the world championship series between Anatoly Karpov (left) and Garri Kasparov. Black and White were to be determined with the help of the famous Russian dolls held by the chief arbiter Svetozar Gligoric. Photos by Boris Kaulonen

Billy Graham's second visit to Moscow

"...I have come to the Soviet Union... because of my concern for peace in our world. During my visit in 1982 I spoke of the dangers in our world and the need for the two great superpowers to find a way to reduce tensions. I still hold to the hope that things will improve."

This is the message of Billy Graham, an Evangelical minister from the United States who is currently in the Soviet Union at the invitation of Soviet religious leaders. Between September 9 and 21 he will visit Moscow, Leningrad, Tallinn and Novosibirsk, and make 23 speeches before believers of various religious faiths.

We remember our joint fruitful work at the conference of religious leaders, "For the Salvation of the Sacred Gift of Life", held in May, 1982, in Moscow, said Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk and Byelorussia, when he

welcomed the guest at the Sheremetyevo airport.

He said that ideas of the conference were still alive, and that he considered Graham's visit a materialization of the idea of that conference. The essence of the conference was that all the people of goodwill ought to join hands and say: "We want peace, we demand peace, and we believe that there will be peace," Rev. Filaret continued.

On his part the President of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists Andrei Klimenko said: We are welcoming you as a messenger from the American people with whom we like all the Soviet people, want to live in peace and friendship. Your visit is taking place at a time so alarming and dangerous for all the peoples of the world. Never before have relations between our two countries sunk to such a critical point, never

before has the danger of nuclear annihilation been so real as it is now.

He said Graham expressed the same concern during the Moscow 1982 religious conference and that during his present visit he would realize that the Soviet people know the genuine price of peace and are ready to extend a hand of friendship to all those who want and seek peace.

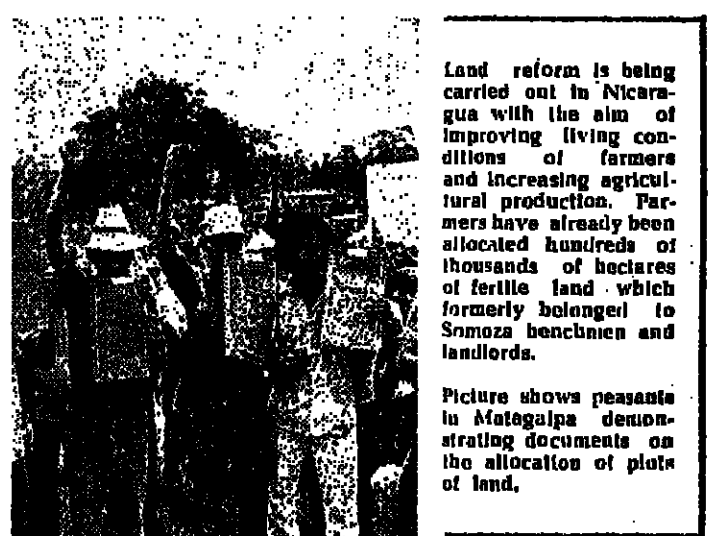
Addressing Mr. Graham, the Vice-Chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs attached to the USSR Council of Ministers Vladimir Filaret stressed that the main dream of the Soviet people was to live in peace and friendship with other peoples. The struggle for peace is a difficult task, but it is the only way to prevent a world-wide catastrophe, he added.

Congress in Addis Ababa

The Workers' Party of Ethiopia (WPE) was formed at the Founding Congress held in the Ethiopian capital.

The Congress endorsed the Programme and Rules of the WPE and elected a leading body. The 1,742 delegates to the Congress approved the ten-year plan for Ethiopia's economic and social development aimed at creating an economic basis for the building of a socialist society.

The formation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia is a major victory for the working class and all other working people of the country.



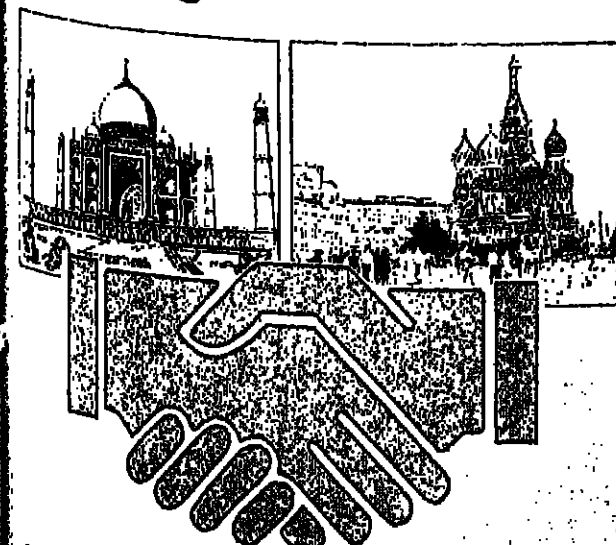
Land reform is being carried out in Nicaragua with the aim of improving living conditions of farmers and increasing agricultural production. Farmers have already been allocated hundreds of thousands of hectares of fertile land which formerly belonged to Somoza barons and landlords. Picture shows peasants in Matagalpa demonstrating documents on the allocation of plots of land.

USSR, Ukrainian and Byelorussian delegations named to 39th UN General Assembly session

In view of the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, due to open on September 18, the USSR Council of Ministers has approved the composition of the USSR delegation to the UN General Assembly headed by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

The Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers has approved the composition of the Ukrainian delegation to the UN General Assembly headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic V. Martynenko. The Byelorussian SSR has approved the composition of the Byelorussian delegation to the UN General Assembly led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic A. Gulinovich.

A strong handshake



The drawing showing two national architectural landmarks — the Taj Mahal near Agra and St. Isaac's Cathedral in Moscow, were sent through the newspaper by the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi some thirty years ago — a testimony to the strong bonds of friendship and mutual understanding between India and the USSR.

hammad Yunus and India's Ambassador in the USSR Dr. Nurul Hasan. Page one is preceded by portraits of Konstantin Chernenko, Mahatma Gandhi, Vladimir Lenin and Jawaharlal Nehru.

The exhibition, already visited by more than half a million people, including the heads of Soviet foreign trade organizations and experts, is still open. It was a very interesting experience seeing the exhibition, MNI was told by Yelena Ryabov, Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations. We see the whole of India. Only a free country can develop at such a high rate. He said watching the visitors, he realized that none of them was left unimpressed. That was not only expression of interest but also admiration of Soviet citizens towards the achievements of the friendly people. The exhibition will serve further cooperation in a most broad context.

Ryabov said he would always remember the arrival to the Ural of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi some thirty years ago — a testimony to the strong bonds of friendship and mutual understanding between India and the USSR.



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Electronic conveyor control system designed by students from the Shakhly Institute of Technology. ● Dmitry Goltsev, a student from Volgograd and an inventor. ● A scuba suit made from a superelastic cloth.

A STUDENT FAIR IN NOVOCHERKASSK

Exhibits at the fair in Novocherkassk, in southern European Russia, range from original microcomputers to a "flying" vacuum-cleaner to a mechanical hose for amateur gardeners, everything made by students from the Russian Federation, the Baltic republics, Byelorussia, Central Asia and the Ukraine. Some of them are shown in the photo.

Expositions of students' scientific and engineering work are regularly held in this country. Over 12 thousand projects by young inventors were introduced into the national economy in

1983 alone. This fair is limited to students only. Most of the products were the result of work at student scientific societies and centres operating virtually at every of the nearly 900 Soviet institutions of higher learning.

The fair helps put the invention to practical use. Quite a lot of procurement people have come to Novocherkassk from various industrial enterprises, hoping to choose some interesting new products. At least four-fifths of them are expected to be used in the national economy.

UKRAINE'S BIG ORE

The Pervomaysky open-pit iron mine, which is part of the Severnyy iron-ore concentration combine, in the Ukraine, has produced the 500 millionth tonne of iron ore since operations began there.

While the first 250 million

tonnes of iron ore required 14 years to be produced, the remaining tonnage was produced during a period 1.5 times shorter. The rates were achieved by virtue of high-performance excavators capable of loading two million tonnes of

iron ore a year. In addition, the operation is greatly facilitated by the use of powerful trucks delivering the ore to the beneficiation combine.

Despite the fact that the working conditions become more complicated, the production of iron ore continues to grow on the open-pit iron ore mines of the Ukraine's Krivoy Rog basin.

AN ATOMIC LIGHTER-CARRIER

The time is not far off when the first atomic ship will be added to the fleet of Soviet seagoing lighter carriers. Such a vessel is already on the stocks of the Zaitv shipyards in Kerch. Its full name is lighter and container carrier with an icebreaking capability. Like other atomic icebreakers operating in high latitudes, such a transport is much at home in the Arctic, on the polar coast where there are so far few well-equipped ports. The atomic propulsion plant will make it possible to fully utilize the short northern navigation.

The new lighter-carrier can carry 74 lighters each weighing 370 tonnes, or 1,330 containers. The crew will control the ship with the help of a computer navigation system. In few seconds it will determine how to avoid an oncoming ship, will make it possible to determine at any moment, irrespective of weather, the location in the sea, and the freight subsystem of this system will assume guidance over loading and unloading operations.

Round the Soviet Union

● AN OPEN-AIR MUSEUM OF SCULPTURE, THE FIRST IN CENTRAL ASIA, HAS BEEN OPENED IN OAK PARK, A FAMOUS RECREATIONAL FACILITY IN FRUNZE, THE CAPITAL OF KIRGHIZIA. More than a hundred sculptures have been placed among trees and lawns. They include pieces by outstanding Soviet sculptors: Sergei Kononenko and artist Vladimir Madzhyan, Tsvetkov, and others. Several pieces have been donated to the park by various museums in connection with the 60th anniversary of the Republic of Kirghizia SSR. "The Ship Gallery" was formed by works of the sculptors who took part in the All-Union symposium in sculpture held in Frunze, in masters from Armenia, Kazakhstan, the Ukraine, Moscow and Leningrad made sculptures of honoured workers and legends.

● THE STUDYING THE LINKS GOVERNING THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF PROPAGATION OF CLOUDS CAN BE REALIZED THE MANKIN'S OLD DREAM OF INFLUENCING THE WEATHER AND PREVENTING NATURAL DISASTERS. Scientists from 27 countries at the 9th International Conference on Cloud Physics met in Tallinn, Estonia, to discuss the results of observations, theory and natural experiments.

GAS LINES OF BYELORUSSIA

Along the 215 km branch of the main gas pipeline from the Tatarskaya gas field to the Minsk-Ivatshevichi mainline, a young rapidly developing industrial centre of Byelorussia.

By the end of the current year plan period (1985) the gas will meet most of the needs of the rural gasification of Byelorussia. It is of great importance for the development of the local resources. The construction of the third string of the gas main will make it possible to supply gas all the districts of the republic.

WAITING FOR HALLEY'S COMET

Soviet scientists have done a lot of preparatory work as part of a national interdisciplinary programme for ground-based studies of Halley's comet (109P/GRW). TRUD reports. Ever since its reappearance was accurately predicted in 1682 by Edmund Halley, a British astronomer after whom the comet was named, the comet has been arousing increasing interest. Approaching the Earth once in every 75-76 years it presents a unique opportunity for science to get a better knowledge of the original matter from which the planets in the Solar System are built, including at the same time the origin of organic substances on our planet, and consequently to the origin of life. For the first time, though it is the thirteenth rendezvous with the comet in the history of astronomical observations, Halley's comet will be accurately located and its nucleus will be "X-rayed" using space technology. Moreover, a proper moment is being sought to launch over at the comet's tail and to provide information on the comet's "building materials".

All these problems will be dealt with by an international Union-sponsored programme. The effort of several hundred astronomers from 37 countries. It is planned that two Soviet space probes will first drop descent modules on Venus and then continue their flight towards Halley's comet. They will make several colour photographs of its nucleus and will try to trap dust particles forming its grandiose tail.

In addition to stationary observatories two special stations will be deployed specifically for the purpose, one at Tarbo, Balyta, and the other on Mladobok Mountain, near Samarkand (Soviet Central Asia), run by the Tashkent Astronomical Institute.

clear and electronic instruments, has been introduced on an increasingly broader scale, Nikolai Danilin, Deputy Minister of the Medical Industry of the USSR, writes in MOSKOVSKY KOMSOMOLETS. Much has been done for the country's cardiology service. For example, a series of portable and multichannel stationary electric cardiographs, as well as complex systems for studying the heart and vessels have already been developed. A computer system, the Anemnez, designed in Leningrad, has been tested at the All-Union Cardiological Research Centre at the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. It is capable of examining 400 people in one working day and to reveal all those with an impaired heart or vessels.

The industry has developed a wide range of surgical and therapeutic lasers, including for microsurgery. The Soviet Union has become a large scale producer of ultrasonic diagnostic and treatment equipment.

WHO WILL TEACH THE REINDEER-BREEDER

This problem is discussed in SOVIETSKAYA ROS-SIYA. Reindeer-breeding is one of the basic traditional economic branches in the North. So a special reindeer-breeding department should be opened at some northern establishment of higher learning, for example, at the Yakutsk State University. In addition to general agricultural subjects it will provide training in reindeer-breeding and the technology of reindeer meat production, the features, industrial and everyday facilities in the North, mechanization and automation of the northern economic branches, hunting and veterinary medicine, and many other subjects which are necessary to solve the typically northern problems. The broadly educated specialists "with a northern slant" will help make the reindeer farms highly efficient, stresses the newspaper.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

GOOD JOB IN OUTER SPACE

Pictures of the Earth taken from outer space, of which now there are hundreds of thousands, have found many uses in various Earth sciences and the national economy, writes PRAVDA. Multispectral photography proved to be especially efficient. This technology, including the MKF-6M camera capable of taking pictures in six electromagnetic wave spectra, and application methods, can be cited as a good example of socialist countries' cooperation, as it was designed jointly by Soviet and GDR specialists.

Space photography, the newspaper points out, improves the reliability of crop yields forecasting, is capable of locating areas affected by agricultural pests and has become a major element of forest assessments. Hydrogeology, engineering geology and melioration use outer space photography on an especially wide basis. Tunnels built in the western section of the BAM railway were designed with due account of the data obtained through outer space photography. The search for underground freshwater along the Volga River was also facilitated by this method.

This technology was used to compile a series of maps for Lake Sevan in Armenia — as part of a conservation effort to save the lake. In Uzbekistan, several ancient river-beds were traced as very promising for underground freshwater.

ELECTRONIC HORIZONS OF MEDICINE

Every year over 110 million people in the Soviet Union undergo preventive medical checkups. To make it less labour consuming and more efficient, new medical technology, very often based around lasers, ma-

IF THERE ISN'T A WORLD TOMORROW, THEN WHY WE ARE HERE FOR?

"We are the future of the world, and if there isn't a world tomorrow then why we are here for?"

That is how Barbara J. Marshall, member of the leadership of the National Council of the American Soviet Friendship, summed up the tasks of the Soviet-American Youth Conference which ended recently in the Soviet Union. I met her and other members of the American delegation when the conference, whose motto was "For Lasting Peace, No Nuclear War", was drawing to a close.

The American young men and women represented seven organizations, including the American Friend Service Committee, the Coalition for Nuclear Freeze, and Peace Council of Western New York. They were in Baku, in the schools in Baku, like in all other schools of the country, as we learned later, the first lesson was dedicated to peace. Bachel went

The delegates had so many questions to ask each other that the conference sometimes continued for 24 hours a day, and there were several opportunities for them to meet in an unofficial atmosphere, said Barbara.

Perhaps, the most important thing about our visit is that we have been able to find out the existing state of affairs and to become convinced that the Soviet people are peace loving, added John Barchini, Ohio chairman of the Young Communist League of the United States of America. The Soviet attitude to that question is very sincere, he said. On the 1st of September when a new academic year began in the Soviet Union we were in Baku. In the schools in Baku, like in all other schools of the country, as we learned later, the first lesson was dedicated to peace. Bachel went

on. He expressed the conviction that incultivating spirit of peace in human beings begins with the passing on of ideas of peace to children.

For many of the US delegates it was their first visit to the Soviet Union. Mark Rutley Thomas, Executive Director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference of Greater Los Angeles, said, but he expressed the hope that they would visit the country once again during the 12th Festival of Youth and Students. He said most young Americans have a very serious approach to the question of participation in the festival. It is one of the rare and unique possibilities which would be a pity to miss. Meetings of a preparatory committee for the Moscow festival were already going on in the United States, he said. It is certain that the most important thing is what position will be taken towards the festival by the administration, which certainly is a great fear of Soviet and American young people meeting in Moscow. Rutley-Thomas said.

Natalya DAVYDOVA

Science and technology

RUBBER-84

The fourth international rubber conference is over in Moscow, attended by a broad response from the Soviet and foreign scientific communities. A total of 1,500 scientists, including some 500 visitors from 30 other countries came to discuss the outstanding issues in the field. Czechoslovak, Bulgarian, Italian, Belgian and British delegations were the most numerous.

The scientific programme of the Rubber 84 offered discussion of scientific and technical problems in this section of polymer chemistry and highlighted the main trends in its development. The conference was accompanied by an exhibition "Instruments and Equipment for Research and Control of Elastomers and Elastomer Based Products", with 15 companies from Austria, Belgium, Italy, West Germany and Japan taking part.

MAGNETS AND ROBOTS

Magnetorheological liquids, suggested by the scientists of the Byelorussian republic, guarantee a superhigh coordination of movements for industrial robots. The tests of experimental robots have shown that thanks to this liquid the robots of the new generation will be able to move their "hands"-manipulators 10 times quicker and locate their position in space to an approximation of a micron. Such a precision will help entrust automatic devices with the most exact technological operations.

According to researchers the magnetic liquid will become indispensable not only in robot engineering. The same principle may be used to operate highly accurate dosing devices, systems reproducing, according to a present programme, complicated pulses as, for example, artificial blood circulation apparatuses.

TREES COUNTED BY RADAR

Counting timber stocks and determining the state of the biological mass of the forest is a difficult and time consuming task. Scientists at the Ural forest institute have suggested a new method for counting and evaluating timber — radio-avaluation. The use of radar from a helicopter makes it possible to count every tree and measure its biological mass. Fog or smoke do not interfere with this work.

Intercosmos in action

An international experiment to study natural systems by using the methods of remote sounding is being conducted in outer space, in the air and on the land. Scientists and experts of the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia started work on the proving grounds of North Western Azerbaijan, simultaneously with the crew of the manned Salyut-7 — Soyuz T-11 complex. The experiment is conducted on the basis of the Institute for the Study of Natural Resources from Space of the Azerbaijan Republic's Academy of Sciences — the coordinator of subproject explorations within the framework of the Intercosmos programme. The materials obtained from broad the natural complex, compared with the information of aerial photography, ground observations, other investigations carried out using the equipment of the CKIRA countries will make it possible to work out a single method of observing the Earth from outer space and studying natural formations.

Nature reserves for beavers

A zoological reserve has been added to the other reserves already existing in Byelorussia — landscape, hydrological, botanical and lakes. It has been set up in a marshy wooded area in the Minsk Hills, included among the fauna in the reserve are elk, wild boars, as well as ducks and other forest and marsh birds.

The new reserve named Antonovo is, however, mainly distinguished for its beavers. The busy animals have built more than twenty dams that have created quite big ponds. There are beaver lodges in the banks of the ponds and beaver communications underground.

Antonovo has the highest beaver density in this country — 5 to 6 per every ten hectares, much more than the average figure for Byelorussia. Zoologists have developed models of large beaver colonies for areas where land is being drained. The Antonovo experience has shown that beavers can adapt quickly to changing natural conditions, living and breeding just as well in their new habitat as in their original homes.

About 25,000 of these rodents from the Beryozovsky state reserve have been introduced into hundreds of beaver colonies in Byelorussia.

OF INTEREST

WHEN DID MAMMOTHS DIE OUT?

An interesting exhibit has been added to the exhibition of the local history museum in Arkhangelsk, North European Russia. A mammoth tooth was brought here from the village of Voskresenskaya of the Verkhnyaya Tolma District. It was found in a quarry on the bank of the small Yumish River.

In comparison with other remnants of large mammals that used to live here during the glacial epoch, this find is noted for its age — determined as under five thousand years — the generally accepted mammoth extinction period. So the time span for the life of the giant mammals in the European north has become considerably wider.

VIEWPOINT

ENCOURAGING NEWCOMERS TO LITERATURE

Yuri LOPUSOV,
Secretary, Council for Young
Literary Workers, USSR
Writers' Union

The Council for Young Literary Workers is to face a creative organizing and coordinating the work of people with literary talents throughout the country. Its main aim is to encourage talents to develop. It also organizes seminars, symposiums, festivals, and all-Union conferences for young writers.

As a rule, newcomers to literature are members of literary groups, associations, studios, and clubs. There are more than ten thousand such societies attached to Palaces of Culture, major factories, colleges and universities, publishing firms and newspaper offices. Generally they are supervised by people known in literature.

An important role is played by all-Union conferences of Young Writers held every five years. At the recent eighth such conference attended by 300 delegates, 140 experienced writers instructed their younger colleagues at seminars arranged according to genres. Specific results of these forums is that in the five years between the two last conferences 150 books were published by the delegates, and one-fifth of them became members of the USSR Writers' Union.

Young writers can test their abilities and consult with colleagues through the magazine, "Literaturnaya Uchba" (Literary Schooling) founded by Gorky in 1900. It carries not only advice and recommendations by elder colleagues, but also works of the young writers themselves.

The section, "Debates and Discussions", arouses the greatest response. Molodaya Gvardiya (Young Guard) Publishers issue a special series, "Writer — Young People — Life" which features such recognized masters as Leonid Leonov, Yuri Bondarev and Georgiy Markov.

Nearly twenty books by young men of letters are annually published in the central publishing house of Molodaya Gvardiya. Besides it regularly publishes works under the titles "The Voices of the Young" and "The Origins" which deal with new names in literature. Each year, 80 books by beginner writers are published as a supplement to the Molodaya Gvardiya magazine.

Books written by the young are also taken up by other publishers. In Sovremennik (Contemporary), a special editorial office produces collections of poetry and prose written by the young. In the last few years, the Zhukovskiy Literary Institute, Local Publishers also put out many books by young authors. The "Young Leningrad Literary Almanac" is but one example.

Once a year the popular magazines "Novy Mir", "Moskva", "Otkrytye", "Neva" and others come out with the literary efforts of the young.

The USSR Writers' Union also gives young writers and poets some form of material assistance, including free grants and accommodation at special rest homes known as Creativity Houses to enable them to work under favourable conditions.

Places to visit

NEMIROVICH - DANCHENKO MUSEUM



The name of Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko (1858-1943) is known to the world theatre audience. He was a director, playwright, theatrical worker, and actor, a critic and a founder of the Moscow Art Theatre.

Since 1938 Nemirovich-Danchenko occupied a small apartment in Glinitshevskiy Pereulok in Moscow. A street was named after him while he was living (a rare instance). The apartment has been turned into a museum now. The collection with which the museum workers recreated the original atmosphere is surprising.

One room represents Nemirovich-Danchenko's study that he used at the Art Theatre. A desk, a sofa, several chairs and a table more. On the walls are pictures of his friends and acquaintances. Portraits of outstanding writers, actors, make-up men, costumers, prompters — people without whom theatre is unthinkable, people whom the host respected and honored.

On entering the next room, one's attention is immediately drawn by a huge bookcase containing books by Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Gorky and Byron... Here Nemirovich-Danchenko received his friends, had meetings and sometimes took the Art and Musical theatres.

Actors and directors, people who once knew Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko, people who love the eternal art of the stage come to the museum every year on the birthday. Here is an actor's entry in the guest book: "Half an hour in an apartment of a genius gives one a wonderful feeling. I am full of energy and creative power. Thank you!"

Oleg VISHENYAKOV

